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By the liberality of an alumnus of the University of Vermont, of which Mr. Marsh was for a time one of the Trustees, this precious collection of books has been secured for that institution. It is to be regretted that these literary treasures were not deposited where the largest numbers congregate of those who would turn them to good account. Yet, while we deplore the limitation of its usefulness, we cannot but be glad that Mr. Marsh's library, unlike that of the late Mr. Benfey and other valuable collections, has found a large-minded and large-hearted man who would not allow its collective force to be destroyed.

ISAAC RAY.

ISAAC RAY, M. D., LL. D., was born at Beverly, Mass., January 16, 1807, and died in Philadelphia, March 31, 1881.

Dr. Ray graduated from Phillips Academy and Bowdoin College, teaching school during vacations in order to help defray his expenses. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Harvard Medical School in 1827, and at once began practice in Portland, Maine, where he was married in 1831. Soon after, removing to Eastport in the same State, he published (in 1838) his "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity," a book of which the sixth edition has recently appeared, and which has remained for more than forty years the leading work in the English language upon that subject.

Dr. Ray was Medical Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Augusta, Maine, from 1841 to 1846. He was then appointed to take charge of the building of the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence, R. I., of which he was the head for twenty years after its completion. He was also for a few months in charge of the McLean Asylum at Somerville, Mass., but failing health compelled him to seek a milder climate, and the last fourteen years of his life were spent in Philadelphia, very much saddened toward the end by the death of his only surviving child, a son, practising medicine, and having his office in his father's house. Dr. Ray was one of the organizers of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, in 1844, and was its President from 1855 to 1859. He was a most careful student, having visited Europe to examine the hospitals there, and a most assiduous writer upon the various subjects of interest in his branch of the medical profession. His "Mental Hygiene," a series of lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston, published in 1863, and his "Contributions to Mental Pathol-

ogy," collected for publication in 1873, illustrate the thoroughness of his work, his earnestness of purpose, and his clear, vigorous style.

Dr. Ray was not only for more than a quarter of a century the acknowledged head of the alienists in this country, but, deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the human race, he was also one of the leading sanitarians and social scientists of his day, contributing freely from his abundant resources to the proceedings of the American Public Health Association and the Social Science Association. As one of the directors of the Blockley Almshouse and Hospital in Philadelphia, he was a practical reformer of institution abuses. During his whole professional career, he was one of the foremost in adopting the more progressive views of recent years in treating the insane with increasing freedom, and in endeavoring to make their lives as little unlike the lives of the sane as possible. The monument of his life's work is the Butler Hospital, built under his own eyes, beautified and improved from year to year as larger experience suggested, from the chapel of which he chose to be buried, and to which he bequeathed the greater portion of his property, subject to his widow's life interest in it.

Dr. Ray's wisdom, purity of character, and faithfulness to every duty, won the regard of his fellow-men. His unremitting care of his patients gained their affectionate esteem, as his genial manner, wide information, and wonderful powers of conversation captivated their attention and drew them away from their morbid thoughts. During a long and painful illness his courage never failed. During an active life of more than threescore years and ten, in which he often saw the worst side of human nature, his faith in mankind never faltered.

FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS.

THEODORE LUDWIG WILHELM VON BISCHOFF.

THEODORE LUDWIG WILHELM VON BISCHOFF, who died at Munich on December 5, 1882, was born at Hannover, October 28, 1807. His father was Christian Heinrich Ernst Bischoff, a physician who held professorships at Berlin and Bonn, and was the author of several works on medicine and chemistry. The younger Bischoff began his studies with his father, and pursued them at Düsseldorf, Bonn, and